



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

The book, embellished with innumerable phrases of similar profundity and obscurity, is evidently intended to strengthen that unreasoning "emotion of the ideal" which, through woman, is to save the world. The nature of this emotion, if one accepts Mr. Kidd's view, is naturally hidden from the male mind, steeped, as it is, in a masculine science of force rather than open to the coming feminine science of power.

ALVAN A. TENNEY.

Addresses on Government and Citizenship. By ELIHU ROOT. Edited by ROBERT BACON and JAMES B. SCOTT. Cambridge, Harvard University Press, 1916.—ix, 552 pp.

The Military and Colonial Policy of the United States. By ELIHU ROOT. Edited by ROBERT BACON and JAMES B. SCOTT. Cambridge, Harvard University Press, 1916.—xxiv, 502 pp.

Addresses on International Subjects. By ELIHU ROOT. Edited by ROBERT BACON and JAMES B. SCOTT. Cambridge, Harvard University Press, 1916.—ix, 463 pp.

Latin America and the United States. By ELIHU ROOT. Edited by ROBERT BACON and JAMES B. SCOTT. Cambridge, Harvard University Press, 1917.—xvi, 302 pp.

The volumes under review demonstrate the versatility of a leader of the American bar and public life. The editors have performed a useful service in bringing together under fairly generic heads several hundred addresses, speeches and official reports covering Mr. Root's public career, beginning with his speeches as chairman of the judiciary committee and majority floor leader of the New York constitutional convention of 1894. The editors, by brief introductions to the various papers, have given them a setting which adds to the intelligent appreciation of them.

The first of the volumes, on government and citizenship, includes the four Dodge Lectures on "The Citizen's Part in Government," delivered at Yale in 1907, the Stafford Little Lectures on the Constitution delivered at Princeton in 1913, and Mr. Root's speeches on constitutional questions before the New York constitutional conventions of 1894 and 1915, in the United States Senate and elsewhere. It includes also the discussion of Mr. Root's Senate resolution of 1912 authorizing the President to embargo the export of arms and munitions when domestic violence is thereby promoted in American countries.

To the lawyer, perhaps the last part of the volume, dealing with the administration of justice, will be the most interesting. Here Mr. Root gives expression, principally in addresses before bar associations, to much enlightened thought on law reform and the relation of the law and its ministers to society. While deprecating the constant increase in court decisions and in legislation, much of it so crudely drawn as to invite litigation, he offers but little remedy except better training of the bar, better draftsmanship and procedural reform. He deprecates the multiplicity of new statutes. But when courts are bound by decisions made in other generations and under different economic and social conditions, some of the fetters must necessarily be broken by speedy legislation. The "ancestor worship" which permeates our judicial law is also responsible for much judicial hypocrisy in making unsubstantial distinctions and in professing to uphold the doctrine of *stare decisis* while in reality abandoning it, as intelligent courts often must. The resulting uncertainty in the law breeds litigation which invites more judicial conjecture, and thus the vicious circle grows. Mr. Root is not a strong advocate of codification, which, proceeding gradually, seems our only possible relief from the existing chaos. His analysis of the defects in our administration of justice and in its various agencies, has on the whole not been surpassed.

The volume on the military and colonial policy of the United States consists of addresses and official reports made during Mr. Root's tenure of office as Secretary of War. They grow directly out of the conditions consequent upon the Spanish American War, dealing first with the reorganization of the army and then with the policy of the United States in Cuba, the Philippines and Porto Rico, which Mr. Root had a large share in devising. The editors inform us that the Platt Amendment, defining our relations with Cuba, and the Organic Act of the Philippines were drafted by Mr. Root.

The third volume, on international subjects, embodies various unofficial utterances of Mr. Root while Secretary of State and thereafter, notably his annual addresses as President of the American Society of International Law and speeches made in the Senate and before private associations. They disclose with considerable emotional idealism a fundamental recognition of realities and not too great a faith in formulas and phrases. Formulas, when translated from the exact to the moral sciences, are too often likely to replace accuracy by vagueness and instead of constituting a shorthand device for intricate reasoning are apt to embody a cloak for bad reasoning or no reasoning at all. Mr. Root's discussion of the Panama tolls question, included in the volume, carried the President's proposal through the Senate.

The international subject-matter of the third volume is continued in the fourth, which is devoted to Latin-American relations. This volume includes the speeches made by Mr. Root during his visit, as Secretary of State, to various countries of Latin America. These speeches aided greatly in promoting the solidarity of the American republics which, thus far, has survived numerous disturbing shocks. It will require much sagacity and intelligence on the part of the United States to retain the confidence of Latin America. Embroilment with Mexico endangers that confidence, and the significance of the present agitation of oil and mining concessionaires and of certain newspapers should be intelligently understood by the public. The recent disintegration of the Central American Court of Justice, so hopefully inaugurated in 1907, gives to Mr. Root's inspiring addresses before the Central American Peace Conference of that year the character of a "pious wish", in which peace conferences are particularly prolific.

These collected papers reveal a commanding figure in American public life. Their publication constitutes a merited appreciation of Mr. Root's important services to his country.

EDWIN M. BORCHARD.

YALE UNIVERSITY.

Modern and Contemporary European History. By J. SALWYN SCHAPIRO. Boston, Houghton Mifflin Company, 1918.—xiv, 804 pp.

This is the second volume which has appeared in the series of college textbooks on European history edited by Professor J. T. Shotwell. The first was Professor Lynn Thorndike's *History of Medieval Europe* (reviewed in the *POLITICAL SCIENCE QUARTERLY*, vol. xxxiii, 283-287). In spite of the fact that the two books appeared in the same series, were edited by the same scholar, and both authors claim Professor James Harvey Robinson as their historic oracle, it would be difficult to find two textbooks of more radically different character coming from the same school of historical interpretation. Professor Thorndike's work is a model of accurate scholarship, is based to a very considerable degree directly upon the primary sources, contains a large and varied array of relatively original information, but gives almost no evidence of making any concessions to the editor's views on medieval history and fails to exhibit any considerable power of orderly arrangement or lucid expression, so essential to a good textbook. Professor Schapiro's book, on the other hand, while showing a painstaking compilation of information, gives little evidence of profound research, could have been written from some three or four well-known manuals